March 1993

United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

UNDCP to Fund Project in Lebanon

Ambassador Fawzi Salloukh of Lebanon and UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, signed on 17 March 1993 at Vienna a US$ 1,129,322 multisectoral drug control assistance project in Lebanon for 1993-1994. The project addresses the country's urgent needs: legal assistance, control of licit trade in narcotic drugs, demand reduction and law enforcement.

This project is a follow-up to the technical consultation on drug issues in Lebanon organized by UNDCP in Beirut on 20 to 21 October 1992 in cooperation with the UN Development Programme. The consultation examined the results of a May 1992 UNDCP fact finding mission in Lebanon, which established that the Government has already taken some encouraging steps to enhance drug control, such as the eradication of the illicit opium poppy cultivation in the Bekaa Valley in the spring of 1992.

Executive Director Advocates New Partnership at HONLEA, Europe

Senior drug law enforcement officers from 36 European and North American countries participated in the second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), organized from 22 to 26 February 1993 at Vienna by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The meeting incorporated the 19th Interpol European Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services.

Elected officers were Jacinto Remigio Meca (Portugal), Chairman; Rainer Schmidt-Nothen (Germany) and Kosta Bogatzevski (Bulgaria), Vice-Chairmen; and Mogens Lundh (Denmark), Rapporteur.

Statements

In his opening remarks, Giorgio Giacomelli, UNDCP Executive Director, noted that the drug-related developments in Western Europe were by no means detached from the rest of Europe. Referring to seizure statistics as an indicator of the close inter-relationship of trends across Europe, Mr. Giacomelli said that the illicit export of psychotropic substances from Eastern Europe fed the illicit demand in Western Europe.

Heroin, he stated, was reaching lucrative Western European markets through more numerous channels because the Balkan Route had branched out to ensnare much of Eastern Europe. Illicit revenues generated in the West, were being increasingly laundered in the newly independent countries, in particular the Baltic States.

Mr. Giacomelli warned that it would be a grave mistake to assume that the law enforcement measures needed to reverse Europe's emerging drug trends could be implemented without a substantial degree of East-West cooperation and coordination. He stressed the need for **a new sense of partnership**.

Ray Kendall, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) said that the drug scene in Europe was becoming more complex with the increasing flow of drugs through new routes and gateways. The moves toward a more united Europe

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Giorgio Giacomelli (second from left), UNDCP Executive Director, addressed the opening session of the second HONLEA on 22 February 1993. Also pictured are (from left): Ray Kendall, Interpol Secretary-General; Jacinto Remigio Meca (Portugal), Chairman of the meeting; and Paulsen K. Bailey, Chief of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs secretariat.

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has led to a relaxation of border controls within the European community.

Mr. Kendall noted that "in the present economic climate, plagued by budgetary limitations, our endeavours should avoid needless duplication and waste". HONLEA, he continued, provided an opportunity "to create areas of cooperation for building bridges between international agencies and with member countries to establish strategies, to share information, and to enhance our capacity and capability to fight the illegal drug menace".

Recommendations

The meeting established five working groups which addressed various matters pertaining to international drug control and adopted a series of recommendations. Some of these called for adherence to the 1988 Convention, for a better exchange of information between national law enforcement agencies and for the use of the standard Customs Co-operation Council's format for recording "profile" and criminal intelligence.

Regarding the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and other synthetic drugs in Central and Eastern Europe, the meeting recommended that UNDCP organize a seminar for drug law enforcement officers, in consultation with Interpol and other relevant regional and international bodies, in order to explain the scientific work involved and the investigative techniques used in these cases. The seminar would seek to encourage all European States to contribute to a drug profiling programme.

The meeting commended the Pompidou Group's initiative on the development of a Pan-European strategy for controlling and monitoring precursors.

Emphasis was put on the need to seek voluntary cooperation from the chemical industry and trade circles with a view to identifying suspicious orders and transactions.

On another note, the meeting stressed the need for organizing regional or interregional meetings of working practitioners, including investigators, prosecutors and judicial authorities, and officials designated to execute or transmit requests under article 7 of the 1988 Convention.

African Seminar Urges Treaty Implementation

International Narcotics Control Board
Seminar for Drug Control Administrators
Organized by the United Nations
Control Programme UNDCP
Abidjan - Cote d Ivoire 14 to 18 Decemb

Côte d'Ivoire Minister of Health and Social Protection, Fréderic Alain Ekra (centre) opened the INCB training seminar on 14 December 1992. Also present were (from left) Koli Kouame and Fujino Akira, who served as UNDCP resource persons; Lassana Palenfo, Minister of Internal Security of Côte d'Ivoire, and Didier Hardy, UNDCP Field Adviser for Côte d'Ivoire.

Drug control administrators from 20 African States attended a training seminar organized, from 14 to 18 December 1992 in Abidjan, by the International Narcotics Control Board with financial support from UNDCP.

The seminar provided the participants with an opportunity to gain an indepth, individualized knowledge of the problems each of them is facing in his own country. It also enables the Board and its Secretariat to establish and strengthen working relations with the national officials entrusted with the implementation of the international drug control treaties in their respective countries.

Among other things, the seminar acknowledged a lack of national and subregional efforts to prevent the diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit channels. Participants were of the opinion that the Ministries of Health were not sufficiently represented at the governmental drug policy-making bodies.

In addition, the seminar urged those countries which have not yet done so to become Parties to the international drug control treaties as soon as possible, underlying the need for a regional standard policy in such matters.

Also stressed was the growing need for a centralized national mechanism responsible for each country's obligations regarding the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions, in order to substantially improve their compliance with those treaties.

Attending were drug control administrators from Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Tunisia. Also present were observers from France, the United Kingdom, the World Health Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization.

Theme for the International Day Against Drug Abuse 26 June 1993

Prevention of drug abuse through education: *a multidisciplinary duty in the context of human development.*

Santiago Hosts Seminar On Money Laundering

A seminar on money laundering was held from 9 January to 12 December 1992 in Santiago, Chile, with participation of experts from nine Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Hosted by the Government of Chile and co-sponsored by the United States Government and the OAS Interamerican Commission against Drug Abuse, the "Seminar on the adoption and implementation of the model regulations concerning laundering offences connected to illicit drug trafficking and related offences" provided the various officials with an opportunity to exchange experiences in the fight against money laundering.

Attending were experts from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America and Uruguay. UNDCP was represented by its Financial Investigations and Money Laundering Advisor.

Similar seminars will be jointly organized in 1993 by CICAD, the US Government and UNDCP for other countries in Central and Latin America.

Bolivian Hospital Receives UNDCP/CeIS Assistance

UNDCP provides technical assistance to Bolivia for alternative rural development in the region of Los Yungas, including improved agricultural practices, primary health care, infrastructures such as water supply and rural roads, as well as community development.

Such assistance aims at reducing farmers' economic dependence on illicit coca leaf cultivation.

In this context, the Coroico General Hospital, which provides services to virtually all rural communities in Los Yungas, has been receiving support both from UNDCP and the Centro Italiano di Solidarietà (CeIS) since the inception of the assistance programme in 1988.

Since 1984, the United Nations has strengthened its support to Bolivia, in particular in the fields of drug abuse prevention, community development, primary health care and law enforcement.

UNDCP Launches Drug Abuse Assessment Projects

To reach the groups of people most in need of demand reduction programmes, it is necessary to know not only what drugs they are taking and how they are taking them but which groups the drug abusers come from and where they are located. By doing this, the vulnerable population will also be identified.

UNDCP is launching a series of rapid assessment studies to find out this information. These studies will enable the Programme to target demand reduction programmes where they are needed and will have most impact upon the drug abuse situation.

Demand reduction covers a vast array of possible intervention strategies from professional and public awareness raising, education of children, young people and professionals, a range of different treatment options to many forms of rehabilitation programmes.

While the ideal scenario would be to put in the full range of programmes, the greatest need must be dealt with first. Some countries are very aware of where their greatest need arises, for others the situation is unclear.

The assessments take between one and six months to carry out, depending on the size of the country and the amount of field work undertaken. Already one has taken place in Vietnam and two more are planned for Lebanon and Myanmar.

In conjunction with WHO Programme on Substance Abuse, one is about to start in Cameroon and three more joint assessments are planned in the near future in Central Africa. Another assessment is about to be launched in the Czech Republic in association with WHO (Europe).

These assessments also address the question of how programmes can be delivered, i.e. where the institutional strength lies in a country and what are the most appropriate institutions to deliver a particular programme. Thus, interventions will be targeted to those most in need through organizations which can implement the projects according to the expressed wishes of the country concerned.

A series of workshops and training sessions in demand reduction in Eastern Europe have been launched jointly by UNDCP and WHO (Europe). Workshops on data collection and how to assess the nature of the drug problems have already been held in Moscow and Prague with further workshops to be held in Alma Ata and Vilnius. Joint training courses for health professionals have been proposed in four countries for this year.

Therefore, through a series of partnership with other United Nations organizations, the Programme will gain a better understanding not only of the nature and extent of drug abuse but of the particular interventions which Member States need.

Experts Study Implementation Of 1988 UN Convention

Mutual legal assistance and the confiscation of assets provided for in the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances were the focus of an expert meeting organized by UNDCP from 15 to 19 February 1993 at Vienna.

The objective of the meeting was to examine progress made in the implementation of the 1988 Convention, to identify legal and operational difficulties and to develop appropriate strategies and make recommendations to overcome them.

Experts from 15 States attended, as did the Acting Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. Also present were observers from six intergovernmental bodies.

The meeting recommended that all authorities dealing with mutual legal assistance and confiscation matters be designated and notified to the UN Secretary-General as soon as possible. It also called for the publication of their full contact particulars among the professionals in this field.

Other recommendations relate to the

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U.N. International Drug Control Programme

In a recent interview

Operations Director Outlines UNDCP Activities in the Field

Mr. Merrem. You joined UNDCP in July 1992. Can you assess the Programme's operational activities and indicate new directions, if any?

After more than 40 years of technical cooperation, I think it is time for us to have a fresh look at our mandates and operational modalities. It is also time to translate the awareness gradually generated about the drug abuse phenomenon in the last two decades into a new approach meaning a more thorough, cooperative and comprehensive response.

As you know, the international community is confronted with several major challenges, including the environmental decay, the immense need for poverty alleviation, other profound humanitarian concerns, among them also the growing problem of drug abuse, with all its social and economic implications.

In line with our Executive Director's articulation of our mission goals, I see UNDCP playing a truly important role in addressing one of the aforegoing concerns. The emphasis on drug abuse control will not remain as it is, I foresee that it will gain more weight and geographically differentiated focus. This does not mean that we can immediately expect a sharp increase in resources, but I believe that within the present financial envelope, we can do many things better and improve the profile of our Programme through its strategic approaches and selectivity. Selectivity in terms of key objectives, but also in a geographic sense.

Our main strength and opportunity is to coordinate, to serve as a catalyst, to galvanize actions between governments, as well as enhance governments' capabilities to effectively respond to the threat of drug abuse. Governments increasingly recognize that drug abuse is as much an international problem as it is a domestic one.

You have been recently in the field. Can you give us your views on the status of UNDCP activities?

After an extended visit to Andean countries, a short visit to Pakistan, a review mission to South East Asia in connection with the UNDCP sub-regional strategy, I confess that I was impressed by the caliber and the commitment of the personnel I met in the field. I should also like to pay tribute to the commitment of government officials and members of our counterpart institutions. More should be known about their persevering efforts and measures.

There is a clear recognition of the problem, there are programmes well conceived, guided and supported by professionals, who have been well chosen and who contribute to our positive image. I share the Executive Director's opinion that particular attention should be given

Gerd Merrem, Director, Division for Operational Activities

to field offices, from where dynamism can be installed into our operations.

In Latin America, I visited many alternative development and demand reduction projects. I think that we should let the international sponsoring community and the recipient countries know about what is actually being achieved in some of the more promising projects. These include alternative development projects which obviously take longer to yield first visible results in terms of illicit crop cultivation decrease. Above all, we have helped build community commitment towards illicit crop reduction goals as a vital ingredient for lasting success.

In South-West Asia, I was impressed by the determination of countries like Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan to conceive the drug abuse phenomenon as a problem transcending geographic boundaries and thus requiring cooperation between the countries concerned. There is a recognition of the fact that the demand for illicit drugs is also growing in the producing countries, it expands along the trafficking routes. Producing and consuming countries recognize the need to cooperate more closely

We in UNDCP can capitalize on this desire and determination to cooperate. We can become facilitators, be effective brokers, help coordinate and enlist the involvement of other potential partners, United Nations agencies and NGOs to overcome this enormous and complex predicament. We have begun to integrate the drug dimension into the economic and social development programmes.

Talking about the involvement of other partners, i.e. other UN agencies, how do you avoid duplication?

In the case of alternative development, for example, the question is not how to avoid duplication, but how to encourage and convince other partners to also pay attention in particular to underdeveloped, remote rural areas. There we encounter ethnic marginality, poverty and ecological decay directly caused by shifting poppy cultivation or coca monoculture. Any development cooperation including capital investment should perhaps not be judged from a viewpoint of quick reduction, but more from a perspective of longer term and lasting benefits. I therefore do not see alternative development merely as a vehicle to introduce alternative crops plus marketing mechanisms, but as a concept of poverty alleviation, environment protection and, in a wider sense, of integration of marginal areas into the mainstream of national development. This presents an agenda with room for many partners.

The governments of China, Myanmar and Thailand that share part of the so-called "Golden Triangle", have now recognized that they confront a problem which cannot be limited to historical, geographic boundaries.

There is also a determination of these governments to operate in a concerted and coordinated fashion. Information sharing, joint operational planning, tracking on the law enforcement side is taking shape. Last year already, the number of seizures on both the Myanmar/Burmese and China side increased, which is a first indication that information sharing is fulfilling a very practical purpose.

Africa seems to be less affected by the drug menace than the other continents. But we hear disturbing reports about the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances.

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UNDCP Participates in Opium Survey in Laos

UNDCP Field Adviser in Laos, Alexander Seger (right) and two Lao officials are seen counting poppies in a field in the Xieng Khouang province in the context of the 1993 opium survey.

Located at 1,530 meters of altitude, Phou Khè is one of the main mountains in the Xieng Khouang province of Northern Laos, where opium poppy is cultivated illicitly. This area is the first to be visited by a team entrusted with the survey of opium in Laos. The survey covers 10 provinces of Northern Laos.

The team, composed of officials from the Ministries of Agriculture and Health and the UNDCP Field Adviser in Laos, goes from one village to another, climbing mountains and interviewing farmers, opium addicts, district and provincial officials, and measuring poppy fields. It tries not only to find out how and why opium is produced and consumed, but also examines social and economic conditions in the opium growing areas with a view to proposing remedial action.

In particular, the team measured the field size, the altitude, the slope, the plant population, the capsule volume, etc. The information so collected enables the team to determine the role of opium in the society's economy, the average opium production per household, the average area under cultivation, etc. The team enjoys full cooperation from the local populations and provincial authorities.

Interview with Operations Director ... *(from page 4)*

What is UNDCP's strategy in this region?

Drug-related problems in Africa vary from one sub-region to the other. The illicit traffic and abuse of psychotropic substances constitute probably a major problem in the area south of Sahara; this is caused by many contributing factors, among them ignorance, lack of appropriate controls and standards for licit drugs and, as regards facilitating aspects for the lure for chemically induced "comfort": rapid urbanization, loss of traditional values, not to mention major catastrophes like civil strife, economic decline, etc.

This situation is a threat to young people in particular, which also has prompted UNICEF and WHO to give heightened attention to this obvious threat. In planning our activities in the region, we shall give special attention to preventive education, public awareness campaigns, effective demand reduction and rehabilitation programmes. Also, whilst legislation and law enforcement are a pre-requisite in this domaine, we have to design our assistance programmes more towards development of effective drug combat institutions, operational planning, management, deployment of staff, cooperation between customs, police, health and pharmaceutical control authorities.

I would like to add that we have initiated collaboration with major financial institutions, including the World Bank. We have to conduct a dialogue with other UN system partners and lending institutions to encourage them to give more attention to drugs as a symptom of economic and social predicaments and not as problem with an identity of its own.

Demand Reduction Initiative Enlists Community Participation

Community action against drug abuse has gained a new momentum in some Pakistani communities through the development of prototype community intervention teams. Supervised by non-governmental organizations and guided by the Integrated Drug Demand Reduction Project of UNDCP, two-person teams are delivering informal drug education services together with the screening, assessment, referral and aftercare of drug-dependent people.

Commenting on the initiative, the Project Chief Technical Adviser noted that "the concept for community intervention teams arose from two models of intervention, a public health care model for the delivery of basic health services, and a community development model recognizing the importance of service delivery through the mobilization and support of community members."

Nine teams are currently operating in different locations, chosen on the basis of their community interest in drug issues and their willingness to support prevention and treatment efforts.

In the first six months of team operations, results have been promising with the establishment of sound assessment and referral practices together with some innovative prevention activities.

In the Sind province, essay and slogan competitions were prepared by one team for numerous schools as a means of generating greater student awareness of the benefits of healthy living without the use of illicit drugs.

In the Punjab province, another team launched a community programme with a series of five orientation seminars to gain volunteer support. Participants in each of the seminars included office bearers, politicians, industrialists, health professionals, social workers and lay community members.

Other team innovations have included the development of self-help meetings, small theatre productions, inmates information programmes and vocational training.

Community intervention teams are currently operating in Karachi, Quetta, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Islamabad, Mardan and Peshawar.

African States to Harmonize Drug Control Legislation

Francophone countries of Western Africa have undertaken, under the auspices of UNDCP, the rewriting and harmonization of their drug control laws. The process, which actually began in 1989 with a programme of assistance implemented by the INCB secretariat, is the same as the one initiated in Central Africa by UNDCP Legal Assistance Service.

A group of experts from the nine francophone countries of Western Africa met from 11 to 15 January 1993 in Abidjan to draft, with the assistance of UNDCP Legal Assistance Service, the penal part of drug control legislation. The experts, high-level lawyers and chiefs of drug enforcement offices and/or presidents of the national coordination bodies, worked for one week on the basis of model legislation set up by UNDCP.

They adopted a final draft text which meets all the requirements of the 1988 Convention, and is harmonized *de facto* with drug control draft legislation of central African countries.

This text will be submitted to the Governments of these countries and to their Parliaments, and it is expected to be enacted in the coming months.

The representative of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), who participated in the expert group meeting, ensured full support of the regional organization to the process of harmonization, and committed himself to add this issue to the agenda of the next meeting of ECOWAS Heads of States.

EG Meeting on 88 Convention...

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development of practical guidance materials essential for ensuring the success of request, the establishment of a basic code of conduct for dealings between central authorities of requesting and requested States.

The meeting stressed the need for setting up mechanisms for the regular review of implementation experience and case work by representatives of central authorities.

The expert group was serviced by the Legal Service, Treaty Implementation and Legal Division.

NGO Conference Examines Prevention Strategies

Nearly five hundred participants from 16 countries attended the 14th Conference of the International Federation of NGOs for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse in Kuala Lumpur from 7 to 11 December 1992.

At the opening ceremony, a keynote address was delivered by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, who had presided over the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which was held in Vienna and which adopted the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. Expressing concern over the global drug problem, Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad called for concerted international and domestic effort carefully coordinated to yield tangible results. He stressed the importance of primary prevention, beginning at home with the family, and urged NGOs to collaborate in creating caring, concerned and informed families.

Organized around the main theme "Together: Strive for a drug-free society", the Conference was co-sponsored by the Government of Malaysia and the Colombo Plan Bureau. Plenary sessions and individual workshops covered "Drug Abuse Prevention among Youth", "The Family in Drug Abuse Prevention and Control", and "Trends and Strategies for Drug Abuse Prevention at the Workplace". Implications of drug abuse, HIV and Aids were also reviewed.

Statements of the United Nations Secretary-General and of the UNDCP Executive Director were distributed, as was information and material relating to the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. The Coordinator for the Decade participated in the Conference and in meetings of the IFNGO Council of Advisors. The Demand Reduction Technical Adviser at the UNDCP Regional Centre in Bangkok presented a paper on preventive education strategies and served as a resource person.

Launched in 1981 and with members in 20 countries, IFNGO is in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Serving as its President for 1992-94 is Dato Megat Junid bin Megat Ayob, Malaysia's Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. The next IFNGO conference is scheduled for Hong Kong in 1994.

Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister, Abdul Ghafar bin Baba, delivered the main address at the closing ceremony of the 14th IFNGO Conference. Pictured at his right is Dato Megat Junid bin Megat Ayob, elected to serve as IFNGO President for 1993-1994, and receiving a certificate, the Coordinator for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, Luis Mañueco-Jenkins.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1993

United Nations System

7-8 April	UNDCP: Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.	Vienna
19-21 April	Administrative Committee on Coordination, first regular session.	Rome
22-23 April	UNDCP: Second International Meeting of Drug Law Enforcement Training Experts.	Vienna
4-14 May	International Narcotics Control Board, fifty-fourth session.	Vienna
5-7 May	Administrative Committee on Coordination - Task Force on Rural Development.	Washington, D.C.
17-18 May	UNDCP: International Private Sector Conference on Substance Abuse.	Vienna
24-28 May	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, sixth session.	Abidjan
21-25 June	UNDCP: INCB Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators in Asia.	Beijing
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.**	
28 June - 30 July	Economic and Social Council, substantive session.	Geneva
13-17 September	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific, eighteenth session.	Seoul
19-20 October	Administrative Committee on Coordination, second regular session.	New York
24 October	**United Nations Day.**	Vienna
1-18 November	International Narcotics Control Board, fifty-fifth session.	Vienna
1 December	**World AIDS Day.**	

Intergovernmental Organizations

12-29 April	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Caribbean Course on Socio-Economic Studies.	Kingston
19-23 April	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Analysis Seminar on Youth Meetings.	Montevideo
21-25 June	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Drug Treatment Course.	Bridgetown
23-27 August	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission: Drug Treatment Course.	San Salvador
31 August-4 September	Commonwealth Secretariat: Oxford Conference on International and White Collar Crime.	London
17-20 September	Interpol/INCB/DEA: Conference on Chemical Control Operations.	Lyon, France

Non-governmental Organizations

14-18 April	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA): European Conference on Addictive Disease.	Edinburgh, U.K.
28 April - 1 May	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE): Sixteenth Annual World Drug Conference and International Exchange.	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
7 May	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
7 May	International Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools (ICDAPS): Sub-Committee Meeting for Pacific Countries.	Suva
23-27 May	European Federation of Therapeutic Communities: European Conference on Rehabilitation and Drug Policy.	Stockholm
26 June	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
24 September	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
22-25 October	ICDAPS: Fourth International Conference on Preventive Drug Education in Schools.	Japan
29 October	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
28 November - 3 December	ICDAPS: The Role of Police and Educators in Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools.	Manila

1991-2000

UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

A global response to a global challenge